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AUSSIE DELEGATE SCORES LATIN-AMERICAN STAND

Evatt Wants Regional Defense System to Operate Directly Under Security Council

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 14.—The smouldering United Nations dispute over the regional defense system blew wide open today with charges that the Latin-American countries deliberately or not are threatening to "destroy the world organization at its birth," according to a San Francisco dispatch.

This assertion came from Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt, who denounced the Latin-American campaign to give the Pan-American security system autonomy from the world organization being set up by the United Nations Conference.

Condemning the United States delegation's support of the so-called inter-American system of arrangement, Evatt declared tonight that "Pan-Americanism is valuable, but unless the authority of the central Security Council is maintained it may develop into a form of isolation which is calculated to destroy the world organization at its birth."

Evatt firmly believed that the regional defense systems should operate directly under the Security Council of the world organization—not independently as the Latin-American countries demand. He warned that unless the supremacy of the Security Council is clearly established, regional wars may be precipitated without the world organization being given the right to suppress the aggressor.

Raps U.S. Stand

Evatt bluntly pointed out that the inter-American system was designed solely by the United States to meet the demand of a single region like the Americas. He further strongly criticized the United States for using its unilateral power as one of the big permanent Security Council members to insulate or isolate the American region from enforcement action by the world organization through the Security Council.

The Australian Minister also voiced openly his suspicion of the trades and deals being made "backstage" and warned that such devices could only "subvert" the proposed peace league. He plainly hinted that the inter-American system was the result of a bargain between the United States and the Latin-American republics in which the Latin-Americans agreed to withdraw the demand for the expansion of the Security Council membership of 11 to 15 in exchange for the American promise that American regionalism will be given special immunity from the world security system.

It is recalled that the inter-American system as finally worked out by the United States delegation in the face of determined Latin-American demand would in fact if not in theory relieve the American countries from getting the Security Council's permission before taking enforcement action against any aggressor within the Western Hemisphere. The United States formula for the inter-American system finally agreed to by the United States delegation climaxed the bitter exchanges by those favoring regional system over the world security system and those favoring the world security system over the regional system. Evidently, the so-called "regionalism" in the United States delegation finally won out.

But the fact that Australia, which has been favoring regional arrangements itself, was the first to come out against the United States formula is doubly significant.

It is thought tonight that Evatt's statement was partly designed to make the Australian position on regionalism so strong morally that the United States will be forced to directly or undirectly support Australia's demand for regional arrangements which would wield Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the southwest Pacific into a solid bloc which may or may not take precedence over the world security system depending upon future circumstances.

As the regional situation looks tonight, the conference is faced with the problem which will require considerable "horse-trading" and ironing out.

Bidault Leaving S.F.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 14.—French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, head of the French delegation to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, is planning to leave for home early this week, according to a San Francisco report. Already three foreign ministers have left for their respective countries; namely, Vyacheslav Molotov of Russia, Dr. T. V. Soong of Chungking and Anthony Eden of England.

Soviets Want Prague To Be Made the Seat Of New Security Body

Domei

LISBON, May 14.—The Soviet Union was reported today to have suggested that Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, become the seat of the new United Nations Organization, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The Russians have taken no formal action, however. Earlier, it was understood that the Soviet delegation to San Francisco wanted Vienna as the seat of the Organization.

EDEN SILENT ON REPORTS OF 'BIG THREE' MEETING

Unable to Clarify Situation for Washington Scribes; Confers With Truman, Grew

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 14.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who has arrived in Washington, told reporters after a White House call today that he had "no idea" when President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin would meet, according to a Washington dispatch. Reporters were referring to the statement made yesterday by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, who forecast a meeting shortly among the three leaders.

The British Foreign Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, who are en route to London from San Francisco, called at the White House this afternoon and talked with the President for 35 minutes. Their visit coincided with London reports of a possible "peace in Europe" meeting of the "big-three chiefs of state.

When Eden emerged from the President's office, the report added, he told reporters that the San Francisco World Organization Conference which, he said, "seems to us to be getting along well" was not discussed. Eden also spent half an hour with Joseph Grew, Acting Secretary of State, before noon.

When a reporter asked if the Polish situation—subject of prime differences between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the United States on the other—had come up for review, Eden replied: "It is quite possible."

'Big 3' to Meet

The first conference of the American, British and Soviet leaders after the close of the European War will be shortly opened, reports a special dispatch dated May 13 from Zurich to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will leave San Francisco on May 13 for Washington to confer with President Truman, and upon returning home, he and Prime Minister Churchill will make concrete preparations to convene the "Big Three" conference, the report added.

The main subjects to be discussed at the coming conference are, the Polish question, punishment of German war criminals, occupation and control of German territory, Austrian problem, disposal of Italian Istria and Galicia, disposal of Italian colonies, and the American Lend-Lease Act.

All those questions are very important, the report said, and any friction in settling them will endanger the future of Europe as well as causing a serious effect upon the relations of the three nations. Particularly the question of revising the terms of the Lend-Lease Act as regards Central and South American countries is regarded very important as a problem that directly concerns the American-Soviet relations.

According to the view of the United States Government, it is necessary to devote the entire fighting strength of the United States for the execution of the war with Japan and, therefore, the supply of arms and war materials must be preferentially given to Britain, Chungking, France, The Netherlands and others which are fighting Japan, rather than the Soviet Union which has lost the character of being a belligerent Power with the concluson of the European War. Such a view expressed by Washington is regarded as reflecting its political intrigue of attempting to influence the Soviets with the threat of suspending or restricting the supply of arms and materials.

As regards the site of the coming "Big Three" conference, Britain and America express the desire to hold it in London, while Premier Stalin is still revealing his unwillingness to leave Soviet territory.

U.S. TO GREATLY SLASH LEND-LEASE TO SOVIETS

Step Seen Might Aid in Breaking Deadlocked Polish Issue—Britain Also to Get Less

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—Lend-Lease goods for the Soviet Union will be greatly decreased though shipping of those necessary for military purpose will be continued, declared Joseph Clark Grew, Acting Secretary of State today, reports a Washington dispatch.

Verifying Grew's statement, the Foreign Economic Administration authorities said that the goods to be sent to the Soviet Union monthly would be reduced by $3 000,000 and the British-aid goods by 50 per cent.

In this connection, a UP dispatch relayed a certain undersecretary's statement to the effect that the immense decrease of lend-lease goods for the Soviet Union is to be carried out with a view to breaking the deadlock regarding the Polish issue.

Big Cuts in Prospect

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 14.—U.S. Foreign Economic Administration officials said today that more big lend-lease cuts, including a slash of nearly 50 per cent of the American war aid to Britain, are in prospect today following the curtailment of the bulk of the American $300,000,000 monthly shipments to Russia, according to a Washington dispatch.

The report added the expectation that lend-lease, to some other smaller nations who were at war with Germany but have not declared war on Japan will be terminated.

It was also learned that the stoppage also applied to Pacific shipments bound for Russia for ships already en route and certain additional goods bound for Russia through the port of Seattle in the state of Washington. These are understood to include supplies for the important trans-Siberian railway. All other supplies are being held at railroad sidings and ports pending general lend-lease review.

U.S. SEEKS LOWER TARIFF

Taft Urges Congress to Approve Bretton Woods Agreement

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Speaking before the Incoming Accounts Investigation Committee of the House of Representatives today, adviser Taft of the U.S. State Department, explained the reasons why the American Government desired an extension of all reciprocal commercial agreements according to a Washington report.

"Congress must adopt the legislative bill for the lowering of Tariff," he declared, "and pass the Bretton Woods monetary agreement which is connected with matters pertaining to financial administration. The aforementioned is the basic measure for the alleviation of the shortage of dollars among the other countries, which shortage of dollars is throttling the American export trade.

"The customs tariff wall is one of the causes of international discord. It may be desirable during ordinary times, but it is desirable that it be removed speedily. The British Government is in agreement with us in regard to this desire. When the International Restoration and Development Ban Act is put into practice, considerably more dollars will pass over abroad.

"With the continued enforcement of mutually-favored commercial agreements, the United States will be enabled to continue purchasing foreign products, and we may be able to have the foreign customs tariffs either reduced or removed as a condition for American exports.

NORWEB SUCCEEDS HURLEY

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 14.—President Truman today nominated Raymond Henry Norweb of Ohio to be Ambassador to Chungking, according to a Washington dispatch.

Norweb, who was recently appointed Ambassador to Panama from his prior post as Ambassador to Portugal, succeeds Major General Patrick Hurley.

The new Ambassador to Chungking is 51 years old and was born of American parentage in Nottingham, England, in May 31, 1894.

Following his graduation from Harvard in 1916, he was secretary to the American Ambassador to France in 1916 and in the following year was appointed secretary in the American foreign service and assigned to Paris. He was with the State Department from 1921-23 and again in 1930.

He was assigned to Tokyo in 1929 and was a member of the International Radio Conference to The Hague in 1929. He was counselor of the American Embassy in Santiago, Chile, from 1930 to 1933 and held the same position at Mexico City from 1933 to 1936.

In 1940, he was appointed Ambassador to Peru and later was made Ambassador to Portugal and Panama.

4 Fliers Cited for Ramming Enemy Raiders; Ichikawa Accounted for 15 B-29's and 1 F-6-F

The meritorious feats of four Army officers, who were previously cited for accomplishing the great task of defending the Imperial land by crushing U.S. planes in ramming attacks during air raids on Japan Proper, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday.

Text of the announcement follows:

"Those previously cited for accomplishing the great task of defending the Imperial land by crushing enemy planes in ramming attacks during air raids on Japan Proper, thereby manifesting the true fighting spirit, and whose achievements have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"Lieutenant Toshiaki Yamamoto, in counterattacking a combined formation of enemy bombers and fighters that raided Tokyo and its vicinity on April 7 this year, spotted formations of several tens of B-29 bombers west of the Capital. Promptly pursuing the enemy planes in the skies over Kamiomachi in Saitama Prefecture, he repeatedly attacked one of the B-29's in the third formation. After blasting the B-29 in a gallant ramming attack, he met glorious death.

"Sublieutenant Kaoru Tsujimoto and Corporal Masayuki Kato sallied forth together on April 7 this year when about 150 B-29's raided Nagoya. They contacted the enemy raiders and immediately dashed into the midst of a formation of 10 planes in a death-defying ramming attack. They smashed one plane, thereby throwing the enemy into confusion as well as frustrating his attempt to attack vital places. The two gallant airmen thus met heroic death.

"Lieutenant Chuichi Ichikawa achieved tremendous battle results by shooting down nine B-29 bombers, one F-6-F fighter, besides damaging six B-29's in the period of about six months in counterattacks against the enemy air forces that raided the Imperial land from the Mariana bases and others after November last year. In an intercepting battle on April 15 this year, Lieutenant Ichikawa shot down two B-29's and damaged another. After using up all his machinegun bullets, he deliberately rammed and blasted one B-29 bomber, but he returned to the base alive after bailing out in a parachute."

AUSTRIA UNDER RENNER DECLARES INDEPENDENCE

U.S. Does Not Recognize Soviet-Sponsored Regime, Says Washington Spokesman

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—The Soviet-supported Renner government today announced over the radio that the Provisional Austrian Government has declared its independence and once a democratic republic was restored it would be fully in accord with the aims of the three countries of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, according to a Moscow broadcast.

Representatives of the three political parties in Austria have affixed their signature to the declaration of independence and one member from each of the three parties would be appointed as cabinet members of the provisional government to guarantee a fair government, it further declared.

The declaration of independence by the Renner regime dissolves the Austria that had been absorbed by Germany in March, 1938 and means the restoration of the national constitution of the republic adopted in 1920. But from the emphasis laid on the government's intention of strict adherence to the aims of both the United States and Britain by bringing up especially the decisions reached by the foreign ministers of the three countries of the United States, England and the Soviet Union at the Moscow Conference, it may also be interpreted to mean that a bid is being made for British and American approval of the Renner regime. On the other hand the forestalling political moves of the Kremlin indicates Soviet measures in the Polish dissension and is a precursor of further trouble.

In Austria there are at present four parties, namely, the Catholic party, the Socialist Democratic party, the Socialist party and the Communist party, but the three parties particularly mentioned by Renner are evidently the Catholic, Socialist Democratic and Communist parties. Recognition has not yet been given by Britain or the United States to the Renner government.

Meanwhile, a Washington spokesman said today, that the United States still does not recognize the Soviet-sponsored Government of Austria. Otherwise he did not comment on the Austrian broadcast saying that Renner's Government proclaimed Austria's independence.

Rounding Up Nazi Members

Domei

ZURICH, May 13.—A London dispatch of the Exchange Telegraph Agency reported that Scotland Yard on May 7 started a round-up of the members of the Nazi Party and those who collaborated with the Party but who have so far managed to escape arrest in London. It is further understood that a similar round-up is being conducted in neutral countries.

'HITLER SOUGHT PEACE, VON KROSIGK DISCLOSES

Decision Made When Doenitz Appointed as Successor, BBC Scribe Learns

Domei

ZURICH, May 14.—The reason why the late Fuehrer Adolf Hitler appointed Grand Admiral Kart Doenitz as his successor at the last moment was disclosed by Count Schwerin von Krosigk, Foreign Minister of the Doenitz regime, in his interview with BBC correspondent in Europe Ward, who met Von Krosigk today at Doenitz's headquarters in the suburbs of Flensburg through the special permission of General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Invasion Forces, it is reported by a Paris dispatch. Von Krosigk is the first Cabinet member of the Doenitz regime, who met a correspondent of the enemy country, it is further revealed.

Regarding the appointment of Doenitz by the late Fuehrer as his successor, Von Krosigh said, "When Fuehrer Hitler made up his mind to give his life for his country, he wanted to choose someone who would be able to bring about peace to Germany as his successor. The most suitable person for the position must be one who was one of the staff members of the Reich High Command and not a member of the National Socialist Party. Furthermore, he must be trusted by all the German forces. After thorough consideration fro mall angles, the Fuehrer made a decision to appoint Doenitz." Thus Von Krosigk resolved to cease armed struggle in order to bring peace to his country.

Continuing, the correspondent and Von Krosigk questioned and answered as follows:

Correspondent: IIs'nt Doenitz, a member of the National Socialist Party? How about you?

Von Krosigk: I am a member. Doenitz wears a gold medal of the Party, but he could not join the Party as long as he was a member of the German national army. Officers and men of the German national army could not become members of the Party unless they joined the S S.

Correspondent: What is the mission entrusted to the Doenitz regime?

Von Krosigk: The imminent task is to give food, find dwellings and jobs to the German people. I am greatly worried about the future of Germany because wherever there is hunger, anarchy may develop. As a result of national anarchy, the people are apt to lean either on the extreme right or left in the political sphere.

Correspondent: What part did those Cabinet members of Doenitz regime play in the Nazi regime?

Von Krosigk: Literally speaking, most of them served the Party regime under Fuehrer Hitler as Cabinet members, but none of them played an important role. It is not a mistake to say that those who have come to serve in the Doenitz regime are mostly obscure members in the former regime.

TSUKAHARA AND INOUE MADE FULL ADMIRALS

Navy Also Reveals Important Appointments—Tada Made New Vice-Minister

The promotion of Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara, former Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and Vice-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inoue, Navy Vice-Minister, to the rank of full admiral was made public by the Navy Ministry on Tuesday. Simultaneously with this, Admiral Nobutake Kondo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in the China Area, and Admiral Inoue were appointed members of the Supreme Military Council.

The Navy Ministry announcement added that Vice-Admiral Ryozo Fukuda was made Admiral Kondo's successor as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in the China Area and that Vice-Admiral Kiyohide Shima was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Takao Naval Defense Headquarters.

Three more important appointments were also announced the same day. These were the appointments of Vice-Admiral Misao Wada as Director-General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters, Vice-Admiral Zenshiro Hoshina as Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry and Rear-Admiral Toshitane Takada as Assistant Director of the same Bureau.

Along with the Navy Ministry announcements, the Cabinet on the same day announced the appointment of Vice-Admiral Takeo Tada, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, as Navy Vice-Minister succeeding Admiral Inoue.

New Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Tada hails from Tokyo Metropolis. During his long navy career, he has filled many key positions, including a staff officer of the Training Squadron; commander of the special service ship Tsurumi; head of the second section of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry; Director of the Tsingtao Office of the North China Liaison Department, now defunct; commander of the warship Kirishima; commander of the Aerial Battle Squadron; staff officer of a Fleet; Chief of the General Affairs Department in the Naval Aviation Headquarters; Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau; and others.

Captain Goro Takase, staff member of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry under date of May 15 was appointed head of the fourth section of the same Bureau succeeding Rear Admiral Etsuzo Kurihara, who was recently appointed Vice-Chief of the Imperial Headquarters Press Section.

REVIEWS LEND-LEASE PLAN

Goods to European States Not Fighting Japan Being Held Back

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—Leo Crowley, U.S Foreign Economic Administrator, announced tonight that the American Government is reviewing its Lend-Lease program and, pending its completion, new shipments to Europe are being held up except those destined to countries now at war with Japan or to countries through which the redeployment of American troops now in Europe will be facilitated thereby, according to a Washington dispatch.

He said that the Lend-Lease is "purely an instrument for winning the war" and accordingly it is necessary with the end of hostilities in Europe to review the Lend-Lease program so that American resources will be distributed in such a way as to make the utmost possible contribution to victory in the "major war which we have still to win."

Soong To Visit Moscow

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, who is now attending the United Nations conference in San Francisco will visit Moscow on his way back to Chungking with a view to strengthening the relations between the Soviet Union and Chungking, according to an AP dispatch from Chungking. The report adds that Soong may sound the views of the Soviet Union in Moscow at the same time.

Blum Back in Paris

Domei

LISBON, May 14.—Leon Blum, former popular front French Premier, who was liberated by American troops on May 4 from a hotel prison in north Italy, arrived in Paris by plane today, according to a Paris dispatch.

DUTCH PEOPLE STARVING

20,000 Already Dead and 8,000 Succumb in Amsterdam Alone

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—More than 20,000 people have died in Holland from starvation, many people suffering from malnutrition particularly those who could not afford to buy from the black market, according to an Amsterdam report.

It said that the starvation prevailing in parts of the country was caused from the cutting off of food supplies and many of the pathetic scenes are as bad as the German prison camps at Dalton and Buchenwald. Correspondents said that hundreds of people are skeletons and that 8,000 people have died in Amsterdam alone.

300 MORE CARRIER PLANES RAID KYUSHU ON MONDAY

Come in Three Waves; 50 P-51 Fighters Attack Kochi and Matsuyama Areas

Following up their raid on Kyushu with 900 carrier-borne planes on Sunday, the enemy task force which appeared southeast of Kyushu again launched an aggregate of 300 carrier-planes against various parts of Kyushu from early Monday morning.

The first wave, comprising about 160 planes, appeared from an easterly direction at about 5 a.m. and engaged in operations over Miyazaki, Oita and Kumamoto prefectures, the southern part of Kagoshima Prefecture, and the eastern and northern areas of Fukuoka Prefecture for about one hour after which they left, flying in an easterly direction over the sea.

The second wave of 100 planes, appeared at about 6:30 a.m. and raided Fukuoka and Oita prefectures, fleeing over the sea in an easterly direction at about 8:30 a.m. From about 8:40 a.m. to 10:30 a.m., the third wave, comprising 50 enemy planes, appeared in two groups from the south and east. The raiders attacked the eastern area of Oita Prefecture and the southern part of Kagoshima Prefecture, leaving by the same route they took in appearing.

Whereas the enemy concentrated their attacks on South Kyushu on Sunday, the carrier planes appeared to be striking for North Kyushu on Monday. In proportion to the number of planes in each wave, the number of attacks showed a decrease.

From about 8:30 p.m., Sunday, to about 5 a.m., Monday, enemy planes aggregating approximately 35 attacked the air bases in Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Nagasaki and Fukuoka prefectures.

Several small enemy planes appeared via the western extremity of Shikoku at about 4:30 a.m., Monday. Without doing anything, the enemy planes flew off east of Kochi Prefecture. At the same time one large enemy plane appeared over the Bungo Channel, flew over Uwajima and penetrated the Western Army District.

At about 9 a.m. the same day, one B-29 appeared over the Bungo Channel and flew toward Kyushu. After 11.30 a.m. 26 planes, which appeared to be F-6-F's, passed northward over the Bungo Channel and eastward over the western part of Ehime Prefecture and penetrated the skies over Matsuyama, after which they flew near Kochi, flying away at about 12:40 p.m. from the southwestern extremity.

Around 12:20 p.m. eight small-type planes appeared over the Bungo Channel, engaged in machine-gunning attacks over the southwestern extremity of Ehime Prefecture, and then flew off in a southerly direction. Past 1 p.m. about 50 small-type planes, believed to be P-51's, appeared from the southweastern extremity of Shikoku and attacked the Kochi and Matsuyama areas, flying away via the southwestern part of Shikoku at about 2:25 p.m.

At about 11 p.m., Sunday, one B-29 appeared over Tosa Bay and flew over in a southerly direction after flying over the vicinity of Kochi. At the same time four enemy planes appeared over the Bungo Channel. Passing, one after the other, over Yamaguchi Prefecture, the raiders turned about and flew off over the Bungo Channel. At about 1 a.m. on Monday, one B-29 appeared from south of the Kii Peninsula, flew in a northwesterly direction over the Shirahama area, and flew off, passing over the Kii Channel.

At about midnight on Sunday, five Mariana-based B-29's appeared over the Bungo Channel. Flying over vantage points, the raiders passed over the western part of Yamaguchi Prefecture and Shikoku, and flew off southward over the sea. It appears that these raiders dropped mines in the Kwanmon area.

At about the same time, [illegible] B-29's appeared over the Niigata area. About an hour later they flew off toward the Fukushima area. It appears that the raiders dropped mines in the sea near Niigata.

NIPPON PLANES CONTINUE TO HIT ENEMY ON OKINAWA

Cause Big Fire at North Airfield; Enemy Admits Stiff Japanese Resistance

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 14.—Japanese Air Units attacked enemy positions on the main Okinawa Island early this morning following yesterday's assault. A big fire is still raging in the vicinity of the North Airfield as a result of the Japanese raid.

The number of enemy aircraft which raided the Ryukyu Islands yesterday was less than 60.

Admits Stiff Resistance

Domei

LISBON, May 14.—The American forces on the main Okinawa Island are finding it extremely difficult to effect any advance due to the stiff resistance offered by the Japanese Garrison. In this connection, the headquarters of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, in the official communique No. 361, announced today as follows, according to a Guam dispatch.

"Severe battles developed in Okinawa Island on May 13 and the 10th Army continue its offensive. There was almost no change on the front in the western area of the island.

"The 6th Marine Division encountered stiff Japanese resistance in the same area. At noon the same day the 1st Marine Division closed in upon the height south of Takushi. The Japanese, however, had commenced a counteroffensive before the attack of the 1st Marine Division. As a result, the division was subjected to a fierce bombardment of Japanese artillery units throughout the forenoon, Therefore it was very difficult for the 1st Marine Division to make an advance."

Fears Japanese [illegible]

A United Press correspondent attached to the American forces on the main Okinawa Island reported on the night of March 12 that the ground fight on the island was a struggle of man against man and gun against gun, according to a Canton dispatch dated May 13 to the Yomiuri-Hochi. His dispatch follows:

The general counterattacks launched by the Japanese have raged furiously during these few days, Japanese Special Attack Corps beginning to threaten even the American ground positions.

The American artillery bombarded the Japanese defenses north of Naha without interruption, but presently Japanese Special Attack Units appeared, inflicting considerable damage on the American position.

The Japanese have fired one shot against three on the American side, but they are putting stiff resistance by using big guns never seen before in any Pacific theater. Furthermore, the Japanese defenses and pill-boxes, strongly built and well camouflaged, are difficult to discover.

The fight is most furious in the southern sector of the main Okinawa Island, where the struggle of man against man and gun against gun is proceeding. The Japanese have recaptured the "Red Hill" in front of Naha.

Takao, Taichu Raided

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 15.—The majority of the 60 Philippine based enemy bombers and over 10 fighters, coming in several waves, raided Takao and its vicinity yesterday, while the rest of the enemy planes attacked the military establishments, city limits and the environs of Taichu city.

Again this morning a large enemy plane bombed Shinchiku and Ensui.

2 B-24's Heavily Damaged

Domei

PONTIANAK, May 14.—One B-29 and two B-24 bombers appeared over Pontianak at about 7.30 a.m. yesterday. They carried out bombing and strafing attacks, causing fires to break out in the Chinese quarter of the town and other places.

The Japanese Air Unit on the spot intercepted the two B-24's in the sky above the city and heavily damaged them. It is regarded as certain that these enemy planes eventually crashed.

MANY ISSUES UNSETTLED AT 'FRISCO CONFERENCE

Trusteeship and Regional Arrangements Still Being Debated, Eden Discloses

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—After 18 days since the United Nations Conference was opened in San Francisco, two major problems, according to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden,—trusteeship and regional arrangements—present "outstanding" difficulties according to a San Francisco dispatch. It said that many delegations would dispute Eden's view that only two problems can be considered "outstanding."

Now in session for 18 days, the conference is likely to continue several more weeks in view of the numerous unsolved problems.

The San Francisco report said that on many problems the delegates have not yet reached agreement, even in principle, but added that "in general" relatively few issues now appear as "major potential stumbling blocks."

During the week, the conference devoted much attention to questions of regional security organizations, trusteeship and the relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The big question on regional organizations is precisely how they should be fitted into the world organization.

French, Soviet and American proposals agree that the council should have the right to veto major regional security decisions. However, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Costa Rica have jointly proposed that regional security grounds have the right to settle regional disputes without reference to the council, with council to be called in only if a regional group failed to bring about a settlement.

On trusteeship there is agreement that the world organization should be set up and supervise a trusteeship system, to protect dependent peoples and promote their welfare. But the United Kingdom opposed the United States proposal that there should be one type of administration for strategic trusteeship areas and another for non-strategic areas.

Also several nations oppose the United States proposal that the assembly should have the right to accept petitions on trusteeship issues and order investigations.

Before the conference committee, as the week closed, were these questions:

1. Should the assembly have the right to "require" the council to investigate actual or potential threats to peace—or merely the right to notify the council of such threats?

2. Should the assembly have the right to expect a report from the council, and to review and ratify the council decision?

3. Should the assembly share the council responsibility for the use of armed force in the case of threat to peace?

4. Should the assembly have the right to make recommendations on peace and security matters being dealt with by the council.

Submits New Security Plan

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—When U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius met British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on Friday evening, he submitted a new plan concerning the regional international structure and asked for British approval, according to a report from San Francisco.

Though the nature of the compromise plan has not been revealed, it is generally observed that it proposes to recognize the right of each nation to conclude treaties for self-defense, to make treaty nations give mutual aid in case of any invasion act and to make the Security Council undertake the settlement of such development. In other words the American compromise plan is drafted with an idea of approaching the Soviet wish.

This self-defense plan is expected to be also applied to the Western Hemisphere. Stettinius seems to believe optimistically that his self-defense plan can easily be reconciled with the proposal of the South and Central American countries that insist on a security guarantee structure particular to the Western Hemisphere.

Also, it is interpreted that if the compromise plan of the United States gives the right of dealing with invasion acts to great Powers, the fear of small countries that big nations might hesitate to take any action in the event of emergency will be removed. Thus, fundamentally the Soviet Union is not opposing to this plan.

New Post for Windsor

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 14.—A Detroit dispatch said that the Duke of Windsor will become the new Governor General of Canada probably within the month and credited the information to a "high dominion official." The Duke and Duchess are in New York, the report added.

Kasumigaseki Notified Reich Embassy's Work In Shanghai Stopped

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 14. — The Shanghai Office of the German Embassy formally notified the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy on May 9 that the function of the German Embassy's Shanghai Office was voluntarily suspended on and after May 8. The announcement was immediately reported to the Foreign Office at Tokyo. No announcement has yet been received from the German Consulate General at Shanghai, but it is believed that the Consulate General will continue its function for the relief and protection of German residents and the disposal of the properties of public organs.

YUGOSLAVIA HITS BACK AT FOREIGN CRITICISM

Trieste Occupied by Yugoslav Army's Own Efforts, Says Belgrade Radio

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 14.—The Yugoslav Government spokesman today denied "libellous reports circulated by certain foreign journalists" that Yugoslavia wants to present to the world with the accomplished fact by the occupation of Trieste, Istria and Slovene littoral, according to the Belgrade radio.

"These accusations are unfounded," the spokesman said. "In the first place it must be stressed it was the Yugoslav army which with its own means and at the cost of great sacrifices liberated these areas. From a formal point of veiw it, therefore, is quite natural that the Yugoslav army should remain in occupation just as other Allied armies have in the course of operations occupied certain foreign territories."

The spokesman could not understand why the Yugoslav army as an Allied army "should not enjoy the same rights as other Allied armies in similar circumstances.

"In the second place," he said, "these territories are not foreign soil, but our own sovereign land snatched away from Yugoslavia."

Then attacking a "section of the foreign press and more especially of the Italian press" for conducting an "all-out campaign against Yugoslavia," the spokesman said; "True to the old Fascist methods, defamations and shameless lies have been levelled about atrocities which the Yugoslav military authorities are alleged to have perpetrated against the population of Trieste.

"Yugoslavia never denied its readiness to discuss and formulate its wishes on the subject of definite delimitation of frontiers between Yugoslavia and Italy at the peace conference. The present Yugoslav attitude in respect to these territories does not differ from the attitude of other Allies toward the territories which they occupied reserving the right for the Yugoslav army to organize its military occupation authority so that law and order may be maintained."

Solution Not Reached

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 14.—Field Marshal Alexander's chief of staff Lieutenant General W.D. Morgan returned from Belgrade after discussions with Marshal Tito without reaching a solution over the occupation of Trieste, acording to John Kimche, Reuters military correspondent.

BRITISH POLICY CONDEMNED

Strabolgi Hits Despotic Stand Prevailing Now in Greece

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Lord Strabolgi, Labor Party member, condemned the British policy toward Greece at a meeting of the Greek Marine Transport League in London tonight, according to a London report.

"Despite the glorious victory, Europe is still clouded over in two or three places," declared Lord Strabolgi. "The outstanding instance is that of despotism in Greece. This despotism, which is receiving the backing of the power of the British forces, follows Fascist lines. Fifty thousand members of the E.A.M. Party are still being held in a concentration camp in the African desert area, while 35,000 are confined in the Attica Concentration Camp. The Fascists, now in power at Athens, are executing our friends in great numbers, including bishops, teachers, officials of the Labor Party, and Government officials."

Gen. Guderian Captured

Domei

ZURICH, May 14.—Colonel General Heinz Guderian, German tank expert and former Chief of the German General Staff, was captured on Sunday by the U.S. 7th army, according to the correspondent attached to the 12th army group.

BRITISHERS CONFUSED BY DOENITZ GOVERNMENT

Reuter's Correspondent Says It Has No Standing as London Is Puzzled

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 14.—The confusion surrounding the so-called Doenitz Government in Flensburg is getting worse, John Kimche, Reuters military correspondent, said today. There appears to be no competent authority in London able to explain this situation, he said.

Count Schwerin von Krosigk now states that Grand Admiral Doenitz is the head of the German state and that he—the Count—is acting Premier, Foreign Minister and Finance Minister and that his cabinet consists of "four expert parliamentarians." They are: Albert Speer, National Socialist Party member since 1931, holds the rank of SS brigade leader and has been Hitler's Minister of Production since 1943; Herbert Backe, National Socialist party member since 1923 and Minister of Food since 1944; Franz Seldte, founder of the Steel Helmet super nationalist organizations and Hitler's Minister of Labor since Hitler came to power in January, 1933; and Julius Heinrich Dorpmueller, Director General of the Ministry of Transport since 1936.

It is authoritatively stated in London, John Kimche said, that this so-called government has no standing whatsoever as a government. At the same time, however, it is pointed out that the area of its alleged operation is a military zone and there appears to be some confusion about its standing in relation to the Allied military authorities.

It is noted also that the German radio station in Flensburg was still broadcasting all day yesterday under obviously German control. While issuing orders of the Allied commander it also presented a tenacious picture of news emphasizing in particular all signs of conflict between the Western Allies and the Soviets.

Press Ask Doenitz's Arrest

Domei

LISBON, May 14.—Sections of the British press demanded today that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and German generals claiming authority in parts of the Reich be thrown into concentration camps, according to a London dispatch. The Star said: "These men should be caged up like prisoners of war and Doenitz should be transferred immediately to a concentration camp for war criminals."

SOVIET FOOD ISSUE SOLVED

Auxiliary Farms Developed on War Fronts Gave Self-sufficiency

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—The manner in which the Soviet forces were supplied with arms, foodstuffs and ammunition in line with their swift offensive remains a riddle to this day. However, the curtain was lifted from a part of this riddle by the May 8 issue of "Soviet Information," a propaganda journal, published in English by the Soviet Embassy at Washington, according to a report from that city.

"At the time of the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, the Soviet forces on all war fronts developed auxiliary farms under the direction of experts for self-sufficiency, in accordance with orders from the Soviet Supreme Command," the journal said.

"The Soviet forces grew wheat and potatoes near the battle lines, established flour mills and storehouses, handed over such farms to the co-operative farms and national farms as they advanced further westward, and then set up more farms. As a result, even in case they could not establish self-sufficiency, the Soviet forces were able to receive food supplies from areas right behind the battle lines. Thus were they able to limit the transportation of supplies from the interior to arms, ammunition, fuel and medical supplies. As a result, difficulties in the transportation of supplies to the Soviet forces were greatly alleviated."

DE VALERA'S STAND HIT

Many Britons Ired at Eire's Sympathy Over Hitler's Death

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—Political observers speculating on whether there was any particular reason for Prime Minister Churchill's bitter attack on Eire can only suggest that Churchill shares the resentment of many other Englishmen at Premier Eamon de Valera's action in calling on the German Minister in Dublin to express his condolence on the death of Hitler, according to a London dispatch.

However, the relationship between Eire and the British commonwealth is a mystery, they said, pointing out that Churchill himself in a speech in 1938 declared Eire to be a "constitutional anomaly." When Southern Ireland was given dominion status and the title of Irish Free State in 1922, the British Government still retained the use of her three naval ports. De Valera on becoming Prime Minister introduced a new constitution abolishing many features of this settlement without consulting Britain. But he did not declare Eire a republic or by any formal act place her outside the commonwealth.

Complete control of naval bases was restored to Eire in 1938 when the Chamberlain Government achieved only a partial success in its efforts to remove the conflict between Britain and Eire.

War-torn Berlin Fast Nearing Normalcy Under Soviet Guidance, Says Radio Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—War-torn Berlin is rapidly returning to normal conditions as reconstruction work is being undertaken by the Red army, according to a broadcast made today by Radio Moscow.

The statement said:

"The Red Army is directing the people of Berlin in cleaning up debris on the streets and urging them to return to their usual work. They have already been rationing bread, meat and other foodstuffs. In the near future new food ration tickets are expected to be issued. Thus, normal living conditions are gradually being restored in Berlin.

"Business is resuming normalcy too, and the Red army authorities are giving support to those who are desirous of continuing their former work. Many factories are already running again. In factories in certain parts, factory hands and foremen are working as before with the management under the former owners and directors.

"Famine was brought about in Berlin by the Nazi authorities. The food situation is aggravated due to the almost complete paralysis of transportation facilities. There is still no water supply in the city but the Soviet army is undertaking measures to restore the water system.

"Furthermore, the Red army is repairing bridges damaged in the cleaning up process of the main thoroughfares as an emergency measure and gradually several thousand citizens of Berlin are coming out of their hideouts and returning to their homes."

LEADERS OF NAZI PARTY TO BE TREATED STERNLY

Statement Issued by Eisenhower—Goering to Be First To Face War Crime Charge

Domei

LISBON, May 14.—Captured German National Socialist Party leaders are to be treated in all cases with appropriate sternness, according to a statement issued today by General Eisenhower, according to a Paris dispatch.

At the same time the Luxemburg radio announced that Hermann Goering—who shook hands with his captor General Robert J. Stack, assistant Commander of the U.S. 36th division—is to be the first German leader to be brought to trial by the Allied Commission for Investigation of War Crimes.

General Eisenhower's statement emphasized drastic measures were being taken to prevent captured high German officials being given "friendly" treatment. "Any such incidents have been a direct violation of my express and long-standing orders," he said.

Charges against Goering brought by Czechoslovakia and Poland include, the Luxemburg radio said, responsibility for the mass slaughter at Lidice when the whole village was wiped out as well as for the murder of Czech students after a demonstration of the Czechoslovak National Day in 1939.

Delegations to Germany

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—General Dwight Eisenhower submitted a demand to the Allied Nations War Crime Committee to dispatch delegations from Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovak to German territory for gathering proofs of war crimes, the United Press reported from London today.

Each of the said delegations will be given the task of gathering proofs of war crimes committed against nationals of its own country, to be used in the general investigation of war crimes. Similar delegations will also be formed in France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The delegations will commence to leave for London next week.

LEOPOLD MOVE SEEN WISE

Delay in Return Said Contributing To Belgian Political Unity

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 14.—King Leopold's decision not to return immediately to Belgium is regarded by many competent observers in London as making a positive contribution to the restoration of Belgian political unity, according to a London dispatch.

While it has been officially denied by Belgian authorities that the King's illness is a "diplomatic one," the report said, there is little doubt that his return to Brussels at this stage would have precipitated a controversy over the whole question of monarchy that could only have had disrupting effect on the already complicated political scene.

Moreover, the report added, Belgian and British observers in London consider that Leopold's illness may result indirectly in simplifying the problem of his future by making it possible for the situation to be deliberated at a later stage in calmer and more satisfactory atmosphere.

SOVIET ARMIES MOPPING LAST REICH REMNANTS

German Forces in Czechoslovakia and Austria Are Brought Under Complete Control

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—Mopping up operations by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Ukranian Armies of the German positions in the mountain and hill regions of Czechoslovakia and Austria are being carried on, it was announced today by the Red Army headquarters, according to a Moscow dispatch.

This is proof that resistance of the German army in these places has been completely brought under control and fighting in the European theater of war has come to an end in practically a week since the surrender of the German army.

Germans Still Fighting

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 14.—The sixth day after Germany's formal surrender finds the Germans still fighting in Czechoslovakia and in Danish waters, according to reports reaching here.

Four Soviet armies are trying to wipe out the isolated German units in Czechoslovakia and, judging from their roundup of 360,000 German troops in the last 24 hours, it would appear that the holdout is about over. How many of the Germans are getting away, however, may never be known because the Soviets reveal that many of them are switching to civilian clothes to avoid capture and shipment to Russia for reconstruction work.

There also has been a sharp flare-up in Denmark. A band of Danish freedom fighters attacked the crews of several German ships in Copenhagen harbor this morning when they showed no signs of surrendering.

The Moscow radio announced tonight, meanwhile, that more than 1,230,000 Germans have surrendered to the Red Army since Germany's unconditional surrender.

German Casualties Given

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—Red army authorities are reported to have announced today that the number of German soldiers killed or captured during four years since the outbreak of hostilities between the Soviet Union and Germany totaled 12,600,000.

NISEI HATRED GROWS IN U.S.

Domei

LISBON, May 14.—With the intensification of the Pacific war an increase is coming about in the feeling of animosity with which Americans of Japanese extraction are looked at by their fellow American citizens on the Pacific coast, and indications are mounting that these unfortunate Americans are assaulted and insulted by their fellow countrymen every day.

Numerous cases of assault have occurred in California in the past four months, according to a statement issued by the Wartime Compulsory Transmigration Office in Washington on May 14. They included two acts of terrorism, 15 cases of shooting, six cases of attempted blasting, three cases of arson, and five cases of forcing interviews and intimidation. A concrete example of animosity shown by the Americans toward their fellow countrymen of Japanese extraction is furnished by the attack made by Americans on Setsu Sakamoto, a 61-year-old woman, in California. Her attackers fired three shots, one of which went closely over the head of her daughter who was with her.

For an another example, a ruffian of the same State of California, broke into the lodgings of Mary Masuda, and demanded that she depart, after threatening to mutilate her.

U.S. Navy Losses Given

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—The United States Navy Department announced the total losses sustained by the American navy, marine and coastal defense forces since the outbreak of the war as numbering 104,076 men today, according to a Washington dispatch.

SOVIET VICTORY SAID DUE TO THEIR ASIATIC ORIGIN

Characteristic Tenacity and Toughness of People Enabled People to Overcome Crisis

The overwhelming victory achieved by the Soviet army in face of setbacks and difficulties must be largely attributed to the tenacity and toughness of the Soviets as of Asiatic race, which was evidently underestimated even by the late Fuehrer Hitler who was regarded as the greatest authority on the Soviet Union, commented the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The last curtain fell on Germany's fate entailing misery and sorrow for the Germans. Those who boasted of their prestige are now suffering under the cruel shackles of the victors. Realizing the fact that Germany, now plunged into the fathomless depth of misery, was once Japan's ally, all Japanese must renew their resolve to carry on to a bitter end. When the German spearhead was directed toward Moscow, the whole world thought that the Soviet State was endangered. However, by maintaining a heroic stand in face of the imminent crisis, the Soviet Union was able to repulse the surging German forces, and finally emerged victorious in the titanic war. The Soviet tenacity and toughness which enabled the people to stand bravely under the pressing danger will be recorded in the annals of the Second European War.

The key to victory is tenacity and driving force with which Japan must at this very moment drive straight ahead for final victory. In connection with the characteristic Soviet tenacity, a certain authority on the Soviets made the following comment:

The victory of the Soviets over the Germans is none other than the victory of the Asiatic spirit over that of the Europeans. It may sound strange to call the Soviets Asiatics, but, geographically, the Soviets can be easily called Asiatics. Two-thirds of Soviet territory lie in Asia with only a third in Europe. Racially, 70 per cent of the Soviets are Slavs and the rest Asiatics. Between the 5th and 7th centuries, the Slavs migrated eastward and settled in the present Soviet territory. The native inhabitants of Russia were Turanians who are also ancestors of the Finns as everybody knows well.

Attesting to the fact that Turanians were already inhabiting Soviet territory before the migration of the Slavs, the name Moscow means, "black water," in the Turanian dialect. Furthermore, many names of rivers and towns can be easily traced back to Turanian origin. Between the 12th and the 15th centuries, Tartars, of Mongolian origin, invaded Russia and for 300 consecutive years controlled the whole Russian area. Through the succeeding years, the Slavs, Turanians and Tartars were mixed through inter-marriages and resulted in the creation of the present Soviets.

Three Characteristics

Three special characteristics of the Soviets can be mentioned; firstly, those living on the coastal areas are adventurous and warlike; secondly, those in the mountainous areas and jungles are of stoical and tenacious nature; and lastly, those on the plains are happy-go-lucky and simple-minded. All these different characteristics evidently are inherent in the Soviet nation. The general observation about the Soviets that they are slow as bears and have great physical strength is wrong. The Russians, through vicissitudes of fortunes while oppressed by cruel administrations and combating severity of nature, have become fatalists, not fearing death. The strength and tenacity of the Soviets, thus, must be the outcome of their fatalistic view of life. That view of life is understandable only by Asiatics and not by Europeans whose view of life has been the outcome of their Christian ideology.

Coupled with toughness, the Soviet forces had a great leader, Premier Josef Stalin at the helm of the country. Not succumbing to the fluctuations of the war situation, they carried on even when the outlook was very unfavorable. Revealing the characteristic bravery and valor of the Soviets, an episode was once told. At the outset of the European War, two brothers were awarded Lenin medals in recognition of their superb courage and for accomplishment of outstanding feats. Aboard a tank, they once rushed into the enemy, and when the tank was set afire by enemy shells, they continued rolling ahead in spite of the advice of their comrades to get off. That spirit which defies death can be understandable by the Japanese who are always ready to die as members of the Special Attack Corps, but for the Americans who deem it a crime not to evade death as much as possible, such death must look foolish. Not only those brothers, but many others manifested their valor through death on other fronts.

Even Fuehrer Hitler, who was known as the greatest authority on the Soviet Union, was after all a European, unable to understand the true mettle of the Asiatics. He apparently underestimated Premier Stalin as an Asiatic.

Women Play Big Role

The fact that women played an important role in the Soviet Union must be remembered. It is a mistake to think that the Soviet Union had to mobilize women for all kinds of labor because of shortage of manpower. According to historians, only Slav women in West Europe strictly observed the family system centering around the mother. In the intellectual sphere they also rose to a high level side by side with French women. The fact that conversations among women in Tolstoy's book, "War and Peace," were in French reveals the high educational standard of Slav women. Throughout the history of Russia, women have played a vital role whenever the country was in a period of transition. Following the Revolution, women's status was brought up to an equal level with men. They have enjoyed the same privileges as men and shouldered equal obligations. Women, therefore, must be greatly credited for the victory achieved by the Soviet forces.

Thoroughly trained, Soviet women were active in all spheres. The Government did not mobilize women because of shortage of manpower, but because it has been the usage of the country not to differentiate women from men. Since 1936, however, the Soviet Government has pursued a policy of consolidating the home front by means of stressing the important position of women as the center of the family system. Only in Asia, family ties play an important role in the social structure.

The strength of the Soviet forces is also the outcome of their unswerving confidence in the righteousness of their conduct. They died willingly for the cause of justice, justice which was firmly upheld by the Government. Coupled with the sterling quality of the Soviet forces, the Asiatic trend of the people thus had much to do in bringing about the final victory.

TARAKAN ENEMY CHECKED

Strength Depleted by Japanese Shock Attacks

By M. MURAKAWA and Y. YOSHIDA
Of the Military Press Corps

Domei

BORNEO BASE, May 15.—The fighting on Tarakan Island, where the enemy landed two weeks ago has reached a stalemate, with no great changes seen in the fronts in the past two or three days. At present the enemy is making ready for a major attack, by building his position from the line formed just in front of the oilfields and reservoirs and extending to the airfields.

With the scarcity of drinking water, desperate efforts are being made by the enemy to reach the reservoirs and to utilize the airfields, but he is meeting heavy obstacles, in the form of continuous shock attacks carried out by the Japanese Garrison Units. On the night of May 8 the Japanese killed or wounded 300 enemy soldiers. At the same time a shock unit under Superior Flight Warrant Officer Tachibana after concealing themselves by the roadside leading to the airfield, blasted an enemy army truck loaded to capacity with ammunitions, infiltrated into the enemy encampment and blew up an ammunition dump, thereby greatly depleting the enemy strength.

British Experts to Asia

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—The BBC said today that British experts are now being rushed to the Pacific to build new bases there for the British fleet in preparation for the transfer of Britain's naval strength to the east. The broadcast said that "these experts are part of the growing force of British personnals which will take on the job for the final blow against Japan."

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TOMMIES TIRED OF WAR

Men of 14th Army in Burma Want To Go Home, Scribe Discloses

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Soldiers of the British 14th Army on the Burma front have become really tired of war and are demanding to be sent back to Britain, reported the Daily Mail correspondent covering the battle on the Burma front.

"It is useless to urge the British 14th Army on the Burma front to take part in a new operation," he said. "They must be permitted to return home to England at an early opportunity if possible. 'No more for me,' and 'I am sick of this war,' every one of them is saying. Although they have been fighting continuously against the Japanese, they have come finally to their limit of endurance. Some of them have been at the front five years since they left Britain. It is too great a sacrifice for men with a family, even though it is war. They have fought along a 1,600-kilometer stretch of terrain under the most difficult condition ever known in the history of war. They have done their duty. Is it possible for human beings to demand of them more? The 14th Army is the most superior fighting unit but even the most superior machine would be ruined if worked too hard. The people at home no doubt want to end the war with Japan as early as possible. In that case, send new troops to the Burma front. Or else, the war will continue contrary to your wish to end it quickly. At any rate, if you want the army to march forward, advance from the jungle homeward to Britain."

Kepner Replaces Doolittle

Domei

LISBON, May 14. — Lieutenant General James Doolittle has relinquished command of the U.S. 8th air force and has been succeeded by Major General William E. Kepner, it was announced tonight, according to a London dispatch. Doolittle who has led the 8th air force since January 1944, will return to Washington "for a new assignment", it was stated.

Quisling Trial Ordered

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—Crown Prince Olav, who returned to Oslo yesterday, has directed that Vidkun Quisling, Premier of Norway during the German occupation, to be tried as an ordinary criminal, according to an Oslo dispatch. Olav was reported to have issued his order in his capacity as Norway's highest justice official.

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SUZUKI AVERS RESOLVE TO FIGHT WAR IMMUTABLE

Prime Minister Stresses Leadership at Gubernatorial Conference

"The determination of our Empire to fight out the War of Greater East Asia is immutable," declared Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, addressing the gubernatorial conference which was held at the official residence of the Prime Minister on Monday.

Reaffirming the policy clarified in a recent government statement, the Prime Minister said that the capitulation of Germany would not affect in the slightest degree the war objective of the Empire which lies in self-existence and self-defense.

The gist of the Prime Minister's address is as follows:

"Germany has at last surrendered. But as has been announced to the world repeatedly, the war objective of our Empire primarily lies in self-existence and self-defense. This conviction of the Empire is immutable. The sudden change in the European war situation does not effect the slightest change in our war objectives.

"As is stated in the Imperial Rescript declaring war, 'Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other course but to appeal to arms and to overcome every obstacle in the path,' we must fight the war out.

Stresses Fighting Power

"It is your duty to turn the fighting will of the Empire into concrete form as a fighting power. For this purpose it is necessary that you should live and work in concert with the people. Otherwise, real power will not be made available. This, incidentally, may be said to be the essence of administration.

"With modesty and with the attitude of reflecting on your conduct daily, you are called to recognize straightforwardly the prevailing situation, give consideration to the spirit of the people at work, listen to their enthusiastic will and respond thereto. The result will be that you will be kinder in your leadership.

"The important point is that you are required to endeavor so as to win the trust of the people. Without the people's trust, production will not increase. You are requested to understand fully that the way to victory in war lies in the people's trust.

"When we reflect on the prevailing situation today, we recognize various phenomena. In case the war situation is favorable the people are likely to become ecstatic and at ease and be idle. But once it becomes adverse, the people often become worried and lose sight of the trend of the fundamental war situation. It is no easy task to keep the people in a tightened condition.

"But as I often say, world war history shows that it is not always the big country that wins and it is not always the small country that is defeated. The point is that the country which fights it out under a moral order gets the ultimate victory. The basis of the present administration, I think, is to clarify the polity, define our moral obligations and fully prosecute the war. In other words, it means that morality will be fully established among the people. Its necessity has never been more acutely felt than today. In case morality is established, the morale of the people will automatically be enhanced. I consider the key to victory lies herein.

"Today when your every action is made the guiding star of the people, you have to recognize that your every action is closely bound with the matter of raising or lowering the martial spirit of the people, show good examples to the people and take proper and timely measures as necessity arises, without being influenced by the ups and downs in the war situation.

Asks Cooperation

"In the course of your execution of duty you will often find obstacles in time-honored customs and complicated regulations, but it is hoped that you will judge the situation on the basis of your responsibility, in the light of morality in full recognition of the spirit of the law, and act with dispatch and with courage. In coping with today's situation I sincerely hope that you will make your best endeavors with full responsibility and confidence.

"I need not add that not only the Home Minister but myself as Prime Minister will take full responsibility for your daring measures. I sincerely hope and pray that you will make your best endeavors."

Choshi Mayor Named

The Home Ministry under date of May 13 approved the recommendation of Shojiro Osato as mayor of Choshi City. Mayor Osato assumed his duties on Monday. His predecessor, Toshijiro Kawamura, will be recommended for mayoralty of Iwamizawa City in Hokkaido.

Announcement

Yoshitaro Kusuyama, President of the Nippon Times, has given up his post on assuming the office of President of Shanghai Times. He remains as director of The Nippon Times Ltd.

Morale of People in Kagoshima Unshaken Despite Enemy Raids, Says Governor Tsuge

"The people of Kagoshima, Kyushu, are fighting enemy air raids in the high spirit of Special Attack Units," declared Governor Tsuge of Kagoshima Prefecture, who is now in Tokyo for the gubernatorial conference, in an interview with a Mainichi reporter.

Describing further the activities of the people of Kagoshima, Governor Tsuge said:

"By a series of bombing attacks the people of Kagoshima have come to understand what the enemy warplanes are aiming at. The people are determined to defend the air bases at all cost. After air raids they offer their labor services voluntarily for the restoration of the airfields.

"The entire people of Kagoshima Prefecture, officials, farmers and merchants, are perfectly united as one body and are fighting enemy air raids with a very high morale.

"In spite of the fact that the enemy carries out air raids almost every day, damage caused on our side is negligible. Only towns and villages in the neighborhood of air bases have been slightly affected by the raids."

Meanwhile, Governor Taniguchi of Miyazaki Prefecture said: "The enemy continues his bombing attacks on Kyushu, but the people there will never be beaten by air raids. The air bases in Miyazaki were raided by small planes in March but the attacks are now being made mostly by B-29's. Because they have to fly at a high altitude, the bombing by B-29's is inaccurate. Soon after the raid was over, our planes took off from an airfield which was attacked by the enemy bombers."

Describing the reconstruction work in Nagoya city, Governor Obata of Aichi Prefecture declared:

"The fire-razed districts are being converted into vegetable fields under the direction of the corps for promotion of increased food production. Semi-underground houses have been built by the citizens here and there."

"The people of Osaka," said Governor Yasui of Osaka, "are making strenuous efforts to boost fighting power, despite air raids. Thanks to timely dispersion of buildings the casualties and damage caused by raids are comparatively slight."

OKINAWA ISLANDS PLAY MOST IMPORTANT ROLE

Development of Situation There Spells Victory, Defeat for Co-Prosperity Sphere

The valiant fight put up by the people of the Okinawa Islands that form the vital pivot of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is graphically recounted by Rear Admiral Norikazu Kanna, retired, and member of the House of Representatives who is at present in Tokyo, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated May 13. Here is his story:

"Day by day the situation in the Okinawa Islands becomes more severe. It wrings my heart to hear each day's news. Okinawa is my native land—a link in the chain of islands that make up this divine land of Japan.

"From the point of distance no doubt these islands are far from Tokyo and up till now little known by the people of the mainland. However with the development of aircraft as at present, should the air bases on these islands all fall into the designing hands of the enemy, not only the mainland and Chosen but the continent and the whole Southern Regions would be jeopardized. The concerted role of the airplane and the torpedo in bringing the war situation to a decisive end is great beyond all expectations.

"It is not because the Okinawa Islands are my native islands that I am particularly emphatic, but modern air war has narrowed down time and space. If there should be one person in Tokyo who is still under the misleading idea that so long as the fighting is confined to the Okinawa Islands the enemy will not come to the mainland, the situation in these islands cannot possibly change for the better.

"I was born in Naha City of the main Okinawas. I have a mother 90 years old and one brother and his wife still there who are immovable in their firm determination to guard their land of heritage. In spite of my wishes to have my mother return to Tokyo, she has been adamant in her resolve to share the fate of her homeland.

"A National Volunteer Corps which has spread its network over the whole islands is actively engaged in building up their positions, in transporting ammunitions and in increased production of foodstuffs without any discrimination made as to men and women. They are working with the fury of a lion under the guidance of the Army.

"But with the relentless fleet bombardment of the enemy that has volleyed upon the islands, the people must be feeling a pinch in the food situation. These islands have never produced farm products in abundance. They have depended for their rice on Taiwan, and other subsidiary foods were imported from other regions. Unfortunately the enemy have surrounded and advanced into the part where farming was conducted and a certain amount of products raised in the southern part of the main island. Okinawa which has up till now seen days of famine must no doubt be facing difficult days.

"But the people of Okinawa are fighting. Yes, even women and children are fighting. It is my fervent hope that their fighting shall not be in vain. Ever since the enemy landed the reverberation of guns has not ceased for one moment. I can see before my eyes the figures of the people as with welling tears and hands clasped in prayer, they offer thanks at the sight of the huge columns of smoke that rise over the sea surface after the attacks made by the Special Attack Corps.

"Again I say, if there should be even one person who looks on at the grim and heroic fighting spirit of the people of Okinawa with the attitude that the Okinawa battlefront is distant and taking easy comfort in that and who does not understand that one plane may spell victory or defeat in this modern battle of the air, then let him open a map and reflect upon the grave importance of the Okinawa Islands. Let every last one of us, with the spirit of one more plane and one more push, show the stuff we are made of to carry the fighting to the bitter end!"

Festival Is Slated At Yasukuni Shrine To Pray for Victory

An extraordinary grand festival to pray for sure victory and annihilation of the enemy is scheduled to be observed at the Yasukuni Shrine at 7 a.m. today as the last function of similar rites which have been held at all government shrines throughout the country since May 9. Rear Admiral Ichiro Yokoyama, senior adjutant of the Navy Ministry, on behalf of the Ministry will pay a visit to the Shrine to offer gifts. The rites will start with numbers by the Military Band and will be officiated by General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Yasukuni Shrine. The War and Navy Ministers, government officials, the units attached to the Eastern Army and others will also participate in the function. While the grand festival is being conducted at the Yasukuni Shrine, prayers will be offered at various shrines throughout the country.

¥17 BILLION TO BE UTILIZED

Deposit Bureau Sets Funds for Use In New Fiscal Year

The funds to be used by the Deposit Bureau in the 1945-46 fiscal year will amount to ¥17,580,000,000, it was decided at the meeting of the Deposit Bureau Fund Operation Committee recently called by the Finance Ministry.

This amount shows an increase of ¥6,932,000,000 compared with ¥10,648,000,000 planned at the beginning of the last fiscal year, or an increase of ¥2,779,000,000 compared with ¥14,801,000,000 decided in the final plan adopted in March, 1945.

The total of the accumulated funds of the Deposit Bureau at the end of March stood at ¥43,707,000,000, or more than one-half of the total deposits of ordinary banks of the country, but with the supplementary addition of the operating fund for the present fiscal year, the total will be expanded to ¥61,200,000,000.

The sources of the fund to be used by the Deposit Bureau during the present fiscal year are ¥14,250,000,000 of postal savings and stamp revenue, ¥222,000,000 of wartime debenture revenue, ¥908,000,000 of postal life insurance premiums, ¥234,000,000 of postal annuities, ¥748,000,000 of welfare insurance deposit, ¥150,000,000 of special property deposit, and other items.

In utilizing the fund, special attention will be directed toward the absorption of national bonds, and a total of ¥12,500,000,000, or more than 70 per cent of the total, is to be used for this purpose. Up to March this year, the Deposit Bureau purchased national bonds to the extent of ¥32,405,000,000, and thus with the further purchase of ¥12,500,000,000 in the present fiscal year, the total will reach ¥45,000,000,000 at the end of the year. Moreover, ¥300,000,000 has been set aside for the wartime measures special fund, and ¥500,000,000 for the wartime local fund, so as to meet the needs of defense, dispersement, food stocking, reconstruction following air raids and other urgent wartime problems. The fund of the Deposit Bureau will also be applied to war industries through the Shikin Tosei Bank that was formally opened on May 15.

JAPAN'S PRESENT CRISIS IS PRELUDE TO VICTORY

Enemy Hit by Bleeding Tactics; Time Opportune for Decisive Blow

Editor's Note: This is the seventh instalment of the article which appeared in yesterday's issue. It is a translation of a series of articles under the general caption of "A Capital Opportunity in the Fourth Year" which appeared recently in the Shuho, a weekly publication issued by the Board of Information. The periodical exhorts the nation to supreme efforts, restating the case for Japan in unanswerable terms.

Chapter VI

Fourth Year of the Struggle

War is either a crescendo or a diminuendo, like human affairs in general. In protracted warfare, a crisis is usually reached in the fourth year of the outbreak. To a country which successfully withstands the crisis, the road to victory is opened, while a tragic fate awaits a nation which fails to master the crisis. Apart from wars in earlier periods, Japan has had no direct experience in protracted warfare. The Sino-Japanese War was an affair of several months and the Russo-Japanese War lasted only one year and a half. The lessons to be learnt from a prolonged contest must therefore be sought abroad. In this chapter, we will see what conclusions may be drawn from the Seven Years War and the First World War.

Protracted warfare has certain general characteristics. In the first year of the outbreak, the contending forces show the highest fighting spirit, with the morale on the home front also at the highest pitch. In the second year, fighting approaches the climax, the opposing forces disputing every inch of ground. The bitter struggle thus continues. In the third year, the contest shows no sign of abatement, with the issue of the struggle still undecided. Internal conditions in the belligent nation, however, become strained, and uneasiness spreads. In the First World War, tanks and asphyxiating gases made their appearance during this period. The appearance in the Second World War of the German V-weapons, the American B-29's, and the Japanese Special Attack Corps also belong to this period.

War prospects are dark in the fourth year, and uneasiness deepens on the home fronts of the respective belligerents. Men of little backbone will think of peace, and the hatred of the enemy is apt to be transferred to the government. Under this situation, propaganda will be intensified to break the morale of the opposing parties. A nation whose war situation is not favorable will then be exposed to a grave danger. Finally, one Power, or one group of Powers in case of a coalition, will succeed in overcoming the crisis by supreme efforts of both the government and the people, thus coming within sight of victory, while in the other camp the crisis will become aggravated, with no apparent prospect of victory. The crisis of the fourth year, which is the prelude to victory on one side, spells ruin on the other, the final decision depending upon the strength of the will to fight. Victory and defeat are separated, as the saying goes, by a sheet of paper, which means that the will to fight is the decisive factor. Japan has the will to fight the present war to a successful issue, whatever might be the odds against her, until the enemy's ambition for world domination are frustrated.

In the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), Frederick the Great, fighting against overwhelming odds, laid the foundations of Prussian power. The forces of the coalition headed by Austria were half a million strong, while Prussia could not muster much more than a hundred and twenty thousand. Forestalling the enemy, Frederick struck separately at Austria and Russia, breaking through the ring drawn round him. The Japanese strategy in the Greater East Asia War presents a certain similarity to Frederick's, in that Japan, anticipating the enemy, moved swiftly, shattering the ring of the ABCD Powers within six months of the outbreak, notwithstanding their immense superiority in material resources.

In spite of two great victories at Rosbach and Leuthen, Prussia, in the second year of the Seven Years' War, was in no position to maintain the offensive. The struggle now assumed the character of a prolonged contest. In this respect also, the course of the Greater East Asia War was analogous, for Japan now stood on the defensive, in spite of local gains, the war itself becoming a protracted affair. In the third year of the Seven Years' War, the anti-Prussian coalition began to rally, Austria pressing upon Prussia from the south, and Russia from the east, while the Roman Church sided with Austria out of antagonism to Protestant Prussia, Frederick again moved swiftly, but his action failed to retrieve the situation for Prussia, which was now on the verge of collapse, both internally and externally. In the Greater East Asia War, enemy action gathered momentum in the third year, despite the tremendous successes gained by the Japanese Forces on their continental drives undertaken to counteract enemy pressure. Hardships increased on the home front.

The position of Prussia in the fourth year of the Seven Years' War was desperate. In the Greater East Asia War, the fourth year, which began on December 8, 1944, is marked with intensified enemy action. The Americans forced a landing on Luzon, their task forces penetrating into the China Sea and the waters adjacent to the mainland of Japan and interrupting Japanese communications with the South. Their repeated air raids inflicted heavy damage on Japanese centers. But Japan's position is incomparably better than Frederick's.

In waging the war on the defensive, Japan adopted the tactics of inflicting maximum losses upon the enemy, to exhaust his stored-up strength and to prevent him from refreshing his vitality, while nourishing her own by every means at her command. Now is the supreme opportunity for Japan to crush the enemy by calling up all available resources. In the Seven Years' War, the tide began to turn in the fifth year. With the signing of peace with Russia, the ring drawn around Frederick crumbled, and Austria was compelled to give up her ambition to crush Prussia. The anti-Prussian coalition went to pieces on the iron determination, resolute action, and perseverance of Frederick and his people.

In the First World War, the military situation in 1917 was still favorable to Germany, but the strain, both internal and external, was considerable. The feeble hands of Bethmann Hollweg bungled the situation. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Pressed by the enemy from without and threatened by revolution from within, Germany went down.

(To Be Continued)

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, May 15

DECISIVE BATTLE

ASAHI—The world is focusing its attention on the decisive battle in the Okinawas. We are carefully watching the progress of the fighting, and are determined to do our bit in the spirit of the members of the Special Attack Corps.

Though the enemy has suffered heavy blows he has sent a powerful task force to the seas southeast of Kyushu, attacking the airfields in Kyushu. In the fighting in the area north of Makabi and Tomari on the main Okinawa Island, a confused battle is raging, indicating that the fighting line is being shifted to spots close to Shuri and Naha. Evidently, the enemy has come to launch a general offensive both on land and sea.

Indeed, the time is so pressing that even a minute cannot be wasted. Since the enemy is continuing to carry out attacks, his supplies cannot be considered meager. Moreover, the latest raids on Kyushu by enemy planes can be considered as tactical bombing. Simultaneously with those raids, the enemy blind bombed the Nagoya area with large planes. Thus it can be seen that the enemy is employing the combined strategy of destroying production and menacing the people's mind.

By carrying out large-scale tactical and strategic offensives on the Kyushu and Kansai areas in consonance with fighting on the Okinawa front, is not the enemy inordinately intending to win victory at one stroke? If that is so, there is a favorable chance for us to frustrate his design and crush his fighting spirit. Unless we enter the tiger's den, we cannot hope to get his cubs. The divine opportunity has come to us. Not only the military and naval strength but the total strength of the nation should be thrown into the battle to smash the arrogant foes.

Should the fighting situation turn unfavorable to us, our traffic with the Southern Regions would be placed under the threat of interruption. The decisive battle of the Okinawas, in addition to its being the battle of Kyushu, is the battle of Western Japan, and also the crossroads to determine victory or defeat. The slogan "Special Attack by One Hundred Millions" does not mean separate fighting by individuals. It means that the total power of the 100,000,000 people should form one mass of fighting strength.

If the chance were lost now, it would be lost forever. Not only the crack forces of the land, the sea and the air but all men in all localities and in all fields of work are facing a grave moment. We have the favor of Heaven, the harmony of men and the advantage of region. What we are lacking in, in comparison with the enemy, it is regrettable to say, is materials. But even scanty materials, if collected and applied with priority, can be utilized with good effect. The time element is important now and it is essential to grasp the chance of war. Let us grasp this chance and rise to the occasion in our general offensive for smashing and crushing the enemy!

News and Views

How Far From Warsaw to Yenan

In terms of plain geography, Warsaw and Yenan are separated from each other by no small distance. In terms of international politics, however, the distance between the two regimes is very much shorter. More than that, similarity in character between them is uncomfortably close—this appears to be what the United States is beginning to realize over the Polish question as raised at the San Francisco Conference, especially in view of Moscow's unusually firm stand on the issue.

The Polish question may, or may not, scuttle the whole United Nations Conference. That remains yet to be seen. On the surface of things, the Polish issue, as it is now being taken up between Washington, London and Moscow, seems to boil down to some basic disagreement between the United States and Britain, on one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other, with reference to interpretation of the Crimea agreement on the Polish regime.

The real character of the Polish question, however, is to be looked for somewhere else. If the whole issue is merely a question of interpretation of the Crimea understanding between the Big Three Powers, there is no reason why they should not be able to work out some compromise solution of the question without letting it go so far as to endanger the San Francisco Conference itself.

Crystallization of Soviet Policy

What really lies behind the strong Anglo-American stand on the Polish issue as against the Soviet Union's uncompromising attitude is a question that concerns itself with the very basis of their postwar relations in the reconstruction of Europe. As it is, the Kremlin's present course of action vis-a-vis the Warsaw regime is to be taken, in the nature of issues involved in it, as the crystallization of Russian policy toward Eastern Europe, in particular, and toward the entire postwar Europe in general.

If so, the whole Polish question comes down to one of whether or not the United States and Britain would be prepared to recognize the basic course of policy to be followed by Russia in Europe after the war. Present indications on the international political scene are that neither Washington nor London is as yet prepared to connive at the Soviet drive for securing a political foothold in postwar Europe, if they are not yet out to frustrate such a Russian policy openly.

And what makes the whole problem extremely serious and complicated is the most basic difference in the Anglo-American attitude toward what underlies it, as between the Soviets'. In short, it is, fundamentally, the suspicion or fear on the part of Washington and London of the ghost of Red imperialism or Bolshevization of Europe that is driving them to oppose Moscow's present course of European policy, as typified in the Polish issue.

On the other hand, as for the Soviet Union, it may be said, in the present stage of international developments, that the whole Russian policy is based on the Kremlin's most serious quest for the security of its borders against capitalist aggression. What concerns Moscow more than anything else at the moment, is the preclusion of any possibility of an anti-Soviet war. To safeguard Russia's territorial security, in short, being what underlies the present Soviet world policy, its primary objective is nothing to be disposed of in the usual way of international political bargainings.

Fundamentally, this is what separates the United States and Britain from the Soviet Union in the current Polish question. And it is to be noted that such a fundamental disparity in their respective stands on the Polish and many other issues, though it is now most apparent in European problems, is by no means to be restricted to the European theater alone, for the disparity lies in the very foundation on which their world policies are formulated.

With the end of the war in Europe, there is no denying the fact that all of the Big Three are manifesting increased interest toward East Asia in general, and toward China, in particular. It is only logical to assume that the Kremlin will follow exactly the same line of policy—based on its quest for territorial security against capitalist aggression—vis-a-vis China and East Asia in future, as that followed in the case of the Polish issue. Neither will there be any basic difference in the Anglo-American stand from what it has been with reference to the Polish question.

This is where Chungking and Yenan serve as a straw in the wind on the international political front that is being increasingly extended to the China Continent. Washington's recent abrupt reorientation of its China policy, shifting its moral as well as material support from Yenan to Chungking is certainly an important indication in this respect. Another indication, probably of greater significance, is the reported declaration by Mao Tze-tung, leader of the Yenan regime, that active Soviet participation is a prerequisite to any satisfactory settlement of East Asiatic problems. The Chinese Communist leader is reported to have openly advocated Russian participation in Chinese and East Asiatic affairs at the recent Seventh National Congress of the Yenan regime.

The Americans may at present find some consolation in interpreting Mao Tze-tung's declaration as presaging Russian participation in the war against Japan. However, the immensely important implications of Soviet participation in Chinese affairs can only be correctly grasped by an accurate appraisal of what really lies under the surface of the so-called Polish question. Is it that the Americans are gradually beginning to realize that Chungking or Yenan is, in terms of international politics, closer to Washington than Warsaw is?

SHIMAZAKI GIVEN NEW POST

Domei

HSINKING, May 15.—Appointments of high Manchoukuo Government officials were announced by the Manchoukuo State Council today.

Yukuo Inagaki, Agriculture Development Vice-Minister, has been relieved of his post and succeeded by Tsuneichi Shimazaki, Director of Publicity Affairs.

Toshio Mukai, Director of the Munitions Bureau, was appointed Director-General of the Board of Audit, while Toshikiyo Kawai, Deputy Governor of Heiho Province, was made Director of the Munitions Bureau, and Tadayuki Furumi, Assistant Director General of the General Affairs Board, was named to act temporarily as Director of the Public Affairs. For the time being, Yanosuke Murai, Governor of Heiho Province, will look after the official business of the provincial Deputy Governor.

Obituary

Kurata Kurata, lecturer at Waseda University and former director of the Japan Salvage Company and Yasuda Fire Insurance Company, died recently of acute pneumonia at his Omori home. He was 63 years old.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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EASTMAN 8 m.m. cine projector, latest model, with films of various kinds, and an extra tub for sale.
Apply Box 59, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH BOOKS: grammar, etymological vocabulary, reference books and text books, for young Japanese students of English. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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VICTOR, Columbia and Polydor gramophone records, classical music, orchestra and vocal. Also desk and chair which can be used either at home or office.
Apply Box 38, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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CARPETS, nice material, several pieces of different sizes wanted. Apply Namiki, care of Philippine Embassy, No. 18 Fujimicho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1945

The Role of the National Volunteer Corps

The formation of the National Volunteer Corps, decided upon by the Koiso Cabinet toward the end of its term, is apparently being vigorously pushed by the present Suzuki Government. This is evidenced by the recent appointment of the Council of the National Volunteer Corps following the Cabinet decision of April 27, and the holding of the first meeting of this Council last Saturday at which time Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki clarified the role which the Corps is expected to undertake.

The popular impression generally held by the public has been that the National Volunteer Corps is to be an emergency force of a predominantly military character in which the civilian masses, making use of whatever arms they may have at hand even to the extent of taking up bamboo spears, are to make a last ditch stand in defense of the homeland if the situation should come to such a pass. But Japan is not in such a desperate pass. The regular armed forces are fully adequate to meet all necessary military demands. Obviously the main role of the Volunteer Corps should be to perform a more immediately practical function in fields where its services will be more vitally and positively useful.

This is not to say that the Volunteer Corps will not perform a military function if its services in this direction should come to be required. With the fighting increasing in intensity and with the enemy attacks approaching steadily nearer, the necessity of the Volunteer Corps taking up arms in the military defense of the homeland may not be an altogether improbable contingency, and the preparations which are being made for the Volunteer Corps to undertake such a task, if it should become necessary, constitute an invaluable factor of strength in the nation's defense structure. But in the meantime, it is other directions that the Volunteer Corps can most effectively demonstrate its usefulness, and the statement of Prime Minister Suzuki and the plans being formulated by the Council of the Corps indicate that there is full cognizance of this fact.

Specifically, the normal function of the Volunteer Corps will be to serve as the instrument for a unified strengthening of production, particularly of munitions and foodstuffs. Even in case of emergency, its chief tasks will be along such lines as that of carrying on production and transport activities, of engaging in the construction of fortifications, of carrying out air raid precautions, relief and rehabilitation work after the raids, and of supplementing local defense activities as auxiliaries to the regular military forces. In other words, the true mission of the Volunteer Corps is to strengthen the defense of the country by engaging in production activities and to strengthen production activities while engaging in defense.

To this end, the Volunteer Corps will be organized by occupational and regional groups, and its members will continue in their normal civilian vocations. To assure that the activities of the Corps will be most thoroughly integrated with local needs, the units will be placed under regional administration, and concrete steps for the formation of such units have already been started in the Kanto, Tohoku, Hokuriku, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu districts. With such an organization, there will be the maximum of assurance that there will be regional self-sufficiency and ability to carry on independently even if communications should be disrupted through the conversion of the homeland into an actual battlefield.

The Volunteer Corps differs from the armed services in one other fundamental respect. It is that whereas service in the armed forces is a duty, service in the Volunteer Corps, as its name indicates, is purely voluntary. This voluntary character of service in the Volunteer Corps indicates the special spiritual mission of the Corps. It is to be an elite body valuable not so much for the physical labors it will perform as for its spiritual contribution in acting as the nucleus of the fervent determination of the people at large to push forward the strengthening of the unity of defense and production.

This is what Prime Minister Suzuki emphasized when he said: "The first objective in the formation of the National Volunteer Corps is to so guide the members of the Corps as to cause them to be imbued with a spirit like that of the members of the Special Attack Corps, in order that they may stick to their posts even in the face of death, overcoming all obstacles and hardships with a burning spirit of war comradeship, not through force, but with a true volunteer spirit. The aim of the leaders of the National Volunteer Corps is to organize the entire people as one whole family and operate so as to promote a spirit of unity among its members, causing the people to fulfil their duty in their respective vocations. The aim of the National Volunteer Corps lies in the organization of the nation on the basis of morality. I always think that the foundation of national administration lies in the task of clarifying the national structure, in clearly defining one's moral obligations and in the prosecution of the war. Therefore, the National Volunteer Corps should be one of the main points of current politics."

Thus, the chief role of the Volunteer Corps is not military in the narrow sense but moral and spiritual, to provide the broad basis for the welding of the entire nation politically into one unit for the total conduct of the war.

Such a complete unity between military and civilian effort as the Volunteer Corps will establish is not new in Japan. A good example of such an identity between fighting personnel and civilian personnel is to be seen in the historical Tondenhei system under which colonizing enterprises were carried on by farmer-soldiers. Its best demonstration in modern times was the reclamation and colonization of Hokkaido after the Meiji Restoration. The organization of National Volunteer Corps units as occupational bodies will be in a sense a revival of the Tondenhei system. Already forces of young farmer-soldiers have manifested their mettle in face of the enemy landings in Okinawa and are giving their all as pioneers among the farmer volunteer forces. They are proving that the mission of Japan's farmers lies in working with their hoes and scythes until the day of the enemy's landing and then in going immediately under the command of the armed forces to meet the foe with their hoes or with arms. The same mission applies to the workers employed in factories, transport, distribution, or any other field of activity.

With the people thus tackling their various respective labors with the same spirit of determination and faithfulness as the heroes of the Special Attack Corps who dash themselves against the enemy, and holding themselves in readiness to go even into armed action if the necessity should arise, Japan through the contribution of the National Volunteer Corps will be strengthened more than ever to fight on with vigorous courage for as long as necessary against any attack the enemy may dare attempt.

Next Boat

At a fancy dress dance for children, a policeman stationed at the door was instructed not to admit any adult.

An excited woman came running to the door and demanded admission.

"I'm sorry, ma'am," replied the policeman, "but I can't let anyone in but children."

"But my child is in there as a butterfly," exclaimed the woman, "and has forgotten her wings!"

"Can't help it," replied the policeman, "orders is orders. You'll have to let her represent a caterpillar."

A Year Ago Today

May 16, 1944

The Governments of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union signed an agreement with the exile governments of Belgium, Holland and Norway on political issues in London.

ENHANCEMENT OF NATIONAL LIFE

Important Role Played by Personality

By HIROTARO HAYASHI
(From the "Teiyu Rinri")

II

Under the peacetime educational system, all students are trained according to their respective abilities and individualities. Under this system youth cannot easily get used to monotonous work or plain fare. Due to shortage of daily commodities, however, these 50 Nazi youths were able, with little difficuly, to overcome the weak points of young men, namely, aversion to simple diet and a dull life.

Most schools are apt to influence students to lead an abstract life which is quite different from real life. These Nazi boys, by mingling with the coal miners were able to establish an inseparable friendship. They learned thereby to connect their lofty ideals with the stern realities of life.

Thus, these 50 students of the Nazi academy and the coal miners of Essen learned to respect the personalities of all those belonging to each other's community. Two years have since elapsed. But the friendship between these Nazi students and the coal miners of Essen is still maintained.

Such a result is most certainly due to the fact that the personalities of these students helped to improve the character of the coal miners, whose diligent and hardworking habits in their turn made a deep impression on the minds of the students.

Education or training through physical labor has been advocated by many people here in Japan for over ten years. However, this special method of education or training has not as yet been placed on a fair way to success. After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, various opinions advocating the oneness of action and study, and of mind and body, have suddenly gained influence among many Japanese. Most people in Japan recognize the fact that cultivation of character, in a great measure, is attainable through manual labor. This has considerably deepened the significance of which is a noteworthy turn to a new mode of national life.

Had Favorable Influence

Confucianism in a great measure has exercised a favorable influence on the moral sense of the Japanese people. On the other hand, however, it has given rise to the development of formalism throughout Japan. Today it has become a study merely for controversialists. To mention one of its evils, Confucianism looks down with disdain on any sort of manual labor. The public opinion in Japan at present is absolutely against such a mistaken view. Today all Japanese are roused to action. They cannot, therefore, tolerate any view which looks down on manual labor with disdain.

In the long interval of time since Japan adopted Buddhism and Confucianism more than 1,000 years ago, these foreign thoughts have gradually become a whole with the orginal thought of the Japanese people. Following the opening of this country to the world soon after the Meiji Restoration, Japan adopted the Occidental line of thought just as she had adopted Buddhism and Confucianism over 1,000 years ago.

Selecting the good points of Western thought, Japan, step by step, has succeeded in improving her national thought and life. It is said by some that the material civilization of the West has more or less spoiled Japan's spiritual civilization. This, in a measure, is true. The Meiji Restoration occurred toward the end of the 19th century when the material civilization of Europe was at its height.

This, however, does not mean that Europe in those days was without spiritual civilization. That Europe had its own spiritual civilization is quite obvious from the great progress made by Germany in philosophy as well as in medicine and the natural sciences. The literary works of Goethe and Schiller and the philosophic treatises by Kant, Schopenhauer, Deutchen, Nietzsche and others may be taken as embodiments of Germany's high spiritual civilization. The celebrated works of these German writers and philosophers, however, are appreciated only by the educated minority. They have never attracted the attention of the masses of readers because they are too difficult for them to understand.

Japan, in future, must thoroughly digest Western spiritual civilization just as we did before we adopted the material civilization of the United States and Europe. Then Japan must purify it by the spiritual civilization of the Orient, especially that of Japan, and therefrom produce a high and unique spiritual civilization. And this unique spiritual civilization shall be spread not only among all peoples of the East Asia Co-prosperity Region but among all nations of the world, thereby facilitating their progress in culture.

(End)

A Hard One

"Wash your hands."

"Both of them?"

"No. Just one. I want to see how you do it."

TWO IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC PROBLEMS

Iran's Stand to Safeguard Oil Interests, Soviets' Plan for Postwar Germany Watched by World

By DR. MINORU MAIDA

I

There has been several important diplomatic developments in recent months, revolving around the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia. Of these I shall dwell in the present article on two pregnant international problems, namely, 1) the action of the Iranian Parliament in depriving American adviser Dr. Arthur Chester Millspaugh of his vast power over the finances of the country—an act which presages a potential threat to the American economic imperialism in the country—and 2) the disclosure that the Soviet Union is including Nazi politicians and military leaders in the German Committee of National Liberation in Moscow, thus indicating that the Soviet Union has its own ideas of the composition of postwar Germany.

A bill passed by the Iranian Parliament on January 11, this year, deprived American Financial Adviser Millspaugh of the extensive powers he enjoyed till then and made him responsible to the Iranian Finance Minister, who, in turn, is to be responsible to the legislature for his acts. This legal change is intended to protect the national rights of Iran against foreign interference in its domestic affairs.

Since his arrival in Iran some years ago, Dr. Millspaugh was the virtual financial dictator of that country, acting so arbitrarily that he totally disregarded the Iranian Finance Minister. Moreover, he has been exercising his extensive influence over the political and diplomatic affairs of Iran. With the advance of the United States into Iran after the outbreak of the Soviet-German War to help the Soviet Union against Germany, she has been utilizing the position of Dr. Millspaugh for furthering her own interests in that country, While Dr. Millspaugh himself has been utilizing the support of the United States as well as American firms and corporations in Iran.

But there is a special reason why this American adviser held such an influential position in Iran. Dr. Millspaugh is not a newcomer to Iran in the present war. He went there as early as 1922, soon after the First World War as an adviser to the country on the recommendation of Woodrow Wilson, who, like himself was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. Millspaugh remained in Iran until 1927. In 1925 he wrote a book entitled "The Work of Americans in Persia." This background proved very useful in his second appointment as financial adviser. Moreover, he was politically well informed and was an expert on oil problems as well. Thus, his position as a financial adviser to Iran offered great advantage to the United States Government, for which country's oil was of much concern, as well as to American business firms there.

Comes as Big Shock

Dr. Millspaugh hails from the State of Michigan and is 62 years old. He was an instructor of political science in his alma mater, Johns Hopkins University before he entered the service of the American State Department in 1918. Later he was a member of the oil diplomacy committee and then went to Iran as an adviser. Naturally, the Standard Oil Company has been utilizing him greatly. Thus, the recent curtailing of his vast powers by the Iranian Parliament must have come as big shock to the American oil interests.

However, this is not the first time that such a bold and sovereign attitude was shown by the Iranian Parliament. In 1919, small Iran showed a similar determined attitude against another big power, Britain. After the Bolshevik Revolution, following the close of the First World War, the Soviet Government disclaimed all expansionist policy in foreign affairs and repudiated the Anglo-Russian Treaty of August 1907 by which the northern part of Iran had been made a Russian sphere of influence. This greatly pleased Britain who thought she could now place the entire country under her control and, thus, tried to dominate Iran by the Anglo-Persian Treaty of August 9, 1919, which entrusted the administration of Iran to the British advisers to the various Government Departments, placed the Iranian Army under the direction of British officers, stipulated that Iran's military weapons were to be supplied by Britain and her railways to be built by British capital. As a result the independence of Iran became a mockery. Astonished by the new turn of national affairs, the members of the Iranian Parliament arose against Britain and their intense nationalism swept the whole country. When the ratification of the newly-signed treaty was asked of Parliament the entire body of members failed to turn up. The members continued their passive resistance for two years, and this put Britain in a fix; the British officials in Iran had to return home because of the great difficulty they faced; and the British Government finally abandoned that treaty in 1921. A big victory was scored by the members of the Iranian Parliament.

However, the future of this problem will be highly complicated. While Iran's deprivation of the American financial adviser's extensive powers may remain unchanged, her national difficulty, arising from the international rivalry among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union over her oil will cause much suffering for that country.

Condition of Soviet Union

Let us consider the position of the Soviet Union first. Soviet geologists have boasted that their country's petroleum deposts run to 3,877,000,000 tons, which is about 55 per cent of the total world deposits of 7,077,000,000 tons, as compared with America's 1,765,000,000 tons. (See reports made at the 17th International Geological Conference held in Moscow in 1937). However, the actual oil production of the Soviet Union per year is only 199,000,000 barrels as compared with 1,277,000,000 barrels for the United States. Moreover, with the rise of domestic heavy and munitions industries, Soviet Russia not only ceased to export oil since 1933, but found her domestic supply unable to meet her great industrial advancement in recent years. Thus, the Soviet Union ardently desires to make a bid for the oil of northern Iran. The Commissariat of Foreign Affairs vigorously holds that the Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1921 supports the Soviet claims in northern Iran.

When, some time ago, the Iranian Government granted oil concessions to the American Standard Oil Company, the Soviet Government protested that Iran violated Article 13 of the Treaty, whereby she pledged not to grant any concessions to foreign countries in northern Iran, which has been a Russian sphere of influence, and threatened that, if Iran should violate the treaty, the Soviet Union would return to the condition before-treaty days and restore the former status she had abandoned without any compensation through the denunciation of the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1907. Furthermore, recent developments in western Asia indicate that Iran will be an outlet for a Soviet advance, especially in view of her railway construction for the establishment of her great industrial zone. Moreover, the Soviet Union is paying keen attention toward Northern Iran from the need of protecting the borders of the Caucasus, Baku and Batum.

When the Anglo-American forces advanced to Iran after the outbreak of the Soviet-German War, an agreement was made to the effect that while the Soviet forces would not approach the Persian Gulf, the British forces would refrain from approaching Northern Iran. Under the circumstances, the Soviet Union, last autumn, demanded a voice for herself in the oil problem of Iran, and caused Premier Mohamed Said to resign in November as a consequence of the demand. To be frank, I suspect Soviet wire-pulling for the recent strong stand of the Iranian Parliament against the American adviser. The recent American advance, through the activities of this adviser in Iran, has disclosed a keen rivalry between the leading United Nations in that country.

Not Disinterested Bystander

Britain is not a disinterested bystander either. She is the original exploiter of Iranian oil resources. It was back in 1901 that an Australian named D'Arcy secured oil concessions and oil distribution monopoly for a period of 60 years in Iran. Later, Lord Fisher advocated government control of these concessions and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was established in 1909. In 1913, at the suggestion of Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the British Admiralty, the stocks of the company were purchased by the Admiralty. Thus, the British Navy became its principal shareholder, and came to control the oil company. The oil enterprise of Iran, therefore, is virtually a British oil industry. And, in view of Britain's policy of regarding Southern Iran as her sphere of influence, into which no other country's advance will be permitted, and other firm determination to utilize the Persian Gulf for "her free activities in the postwar restoration of the British Commonwealth," to quote the words of the Manchester Guardian, no one can deny that Britain is assuming an important role in the international rivalry in Iran.

The United States, on the other hand, is exerting much effort in the prosecution of the current world war, in a bid for world political and economic domination so as to assure an ample material supply for the maintenance of the high American standard of life.

The American leaders are trying to justify their world-wide hunt for petroleum resources on the ground of scarcity of American domestic oil resources. In 1920, the American Geological Survey reported that oil resources in the United States would be totally exhausted within about 15 years. This prediction probed wrong however, due to the discovery of new oil wells. Again in recent years, another alarm has been widely circulated that the country's oil wells will be dry within 20 years or so. With the dispatching of troops to Western Asia, the United States has been finding an excellent opportunity to dominate Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran and other parts of the Middle East. With the advance of American troops and capital to Iran for assisting the Soviet Union, American inroads into Iran's economy have grown in importance. The attacks made by former American Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, on the Soviet Union, and his justification of American interests in Iran are interesting in view of the fact that he represents the American financial group. With the Standard Oil Company steadfastly clinging to its oil concessions in Northern Iran, it may be conjectured that the United States will carry on intense diplomatic and political machinations in Iran as well as against the Soviet Union. Thus, the ultimate success of Iran's deprivation of the powers of Dr. Millspaugh as an anti-American policy is highly doubtful of accomplishment.

(To Be Concluded)

BRITAIN'S POLITICAL CRISIS

Bevin Openly Attacks Churchill's Policies

The Daily Mail's political correspondent on April 9 reports that swifter than it was thought a fortnight ago, political circles considered it possible that the Labor ministers might leave the government at any moment.

Now it seems a distinct possibility that the election will come before the end of June. The bluntness of Bevin's speech is thought to have made the position of the Labor ministers untenable. It was never imagined that he would at this stage be so critical of the Premier and aggressively accusative of the Conservative Party.

Until recently, Bevin was on the warmest terms of friendship with Churchill. During the past ten days, a noticeable chilliness is said to have sprung up between them. Bevin always has been one who believed in the urgent necessity of continuing the national government. In view of recent events, however, it appears he felt it necessary to make his position clear in relation to the Labor Party in terms of votes. The Conservatives recognize this fully.

The same correspondent comments on April 10 that after the attack of the Socialists delivered by Bracken, Churchill is in dilemma. He has to decide quickly whether to impose a vow of silence on all ministers or allow their political divergences to have full play. All the main political parties are involved in the same government yet all show that they wish to resume party welfare. If Churchill permits the cabinet ministers freely to criticize each other the government will soon be clashing and will function ineffectively. Churchill's advisers of the Conservative Party favor a vow of silence until the present government is broken.

The administrative committee of the Labor Party is to meet this week to consider the general situation and decide whether to table the motion on censure on the government for its inadequate housing policy. If the extremists of the Labor Party have their way and censure the motion put forward, the Labor Minister will be compelled to vote against the government or split the Labor Party.

The same correspondent pointed out on April 11 that the impression prevailed on April 10 at Westminster that neither the Laborites nor the Conservatives want a general election immediately. They wish to wait and see what happens. There is a general desire to obey Churchill's injunction that until the war in Europe is over politics should be avoided.

The Basler Nachrichten's London correspondent reports that when Parliament reconvened Tuesday afternoon Bevin's and Bracken's debate provided main discussion subject.

Made Two Speeches

Bevin opened the duel with two rather violent speeches to which Bracken gave on Monday the first answer in the name of the Tories. Monday evening Greenwood took up the anti-Conservative battle in the name of the Laborites. The impression reigns that the real election battle has already begun although the Coalition Cabinet is still functioning. The Laborites and the Conservatives accuse each other of having first broken the truce, the Conservatives through Churchill's party Congress speech and the Laborites through Bevin's. The Liberals and the Communists have not yet appeared publicly which indicates that the main battle is between the Tories and the Laborites.

The election dates are not fixed yet. It may be well assumed that Churchill will use all his influence in order to bring about a moderation on all sides to end the battle. Laborite executives met on February 11 in order to discuss the question whether or not a non-confidence motion should be introduced over the government's lack of successes on the housing policy.

The younger Conservatives apparently seek to prevent the election's gravity center from being shifted excessively leftward and therefore are formulating a program in order to take the wind out of Leftists' sails.

It is reported that Bracken replied in Conservatives name to Bevin's challenge with an energetic party speech speaking not as Information Minister but as a Conservative politician. Speech is being closely observed since it apparently already contains factors wherewith the Conservatives intend opposing the Laborites. While the Leftists accuse the Conservatives of prewar equilibrium policy, the Conservatives attack Labor's pacifism and disarmament policy.

Summary Is Given

A summary of Bevin's speech at the Yorkshire Labor Conference was published in the Times on April 9, as follows:

The political air was charged with the idea of an election in the near future to decide the policy to be followed for peace and reconstruction after this devastating war. It is suggested that labor has taken a very irresponsible step in breaking up the coalition. Labor has done nothing of the kind. The facts are that Parliament was elected ten years ago on a lie—on the self-confessed lie of Baldwin. It has run five years over its course.

It is right and proper that the electors should have the opportunity of determining their form of government but the Conservative Party is afraid to face the electors on the record of their own doing that led us into this war and it resorts to other methods and foul suggestions. The Labor Party decided, and rightly, to fight as an independent party and face the electors with their own program and policy.

"I am giving away no cabinet secrets when I say that the cabinet unanimously decided that there could not be this time a coupon election, 'he said'. That was the decision of everybody. A coupon election makes a complete mockery of Democracy and comes perilously near the method of some governments on the continent.

"When we went into the government, we went in as a party acting on full party decision. It would be for the party, as at the present constituted, to decide its course for election and after it. There has been a lot of suggestions about myself. I am not unaware of the 'loyalty' written on my arm. But I have for 40 years been loyal to this party. I have been through all of its vicissitudes. I witnessed its past and the treachery of some of its leaders. We have been faithful to this party and so far as I am concerned, I shall abide by the party decision whatever that may be. I hope the decisions arrived at following the war will be taken calmly and deliberately.

"Never was there a time when the casting of votes will be more a serious and more a sacred obligation than in the forthcoming contest. If the people are led away by panic, action or excitement and cannot act with sound judgment, it may well be that the electors will have condemned the future generations to return to a situation similar to existing between two wars. The party which had a majority for over 20 years with the short exception of two years and six months completely failed to prepare for defense or adequately to warn the country where it was heading.

Puts Blame on Tories

"It ran the foreign policy which nearly brought us and the whole of civilization to dust. Now they were hoping that the present generation of young electors would know nothing about it and that those who were older would have forgotten it. They thought they could beat Hitler and his gang. Big business was ready to do a deal with them. They preferred to keep the million of unemployed drawing unemployment pay rather than put them to useful work. Public opinion was mainly the view of the financiers and the speculators and not of the masses of the nation. Parliament, thoroughly alarmed, determined on putting an end to the business and it was a great relief to the country when the invitation was sent to labor to join administration.

"Labor did not hesitate and, had it not tried to preserve unity, in all probability we should have become a ravaged and occupied country. I have profound admiration for the premier as national leader. I gave him my loyalty as a national leader. I never have given it to him as a leader of the Conservative Party. There is great distinction. It is not for to belittle any one man in this coalition government but I can assure you this has not been a one man war or a one man government. The whole government, for the purpose for which it was appointed, has worked with a unity. I repudiate any claim of anyone of us that this has been a one man show."

One of the great issues of the election would be the vexed problem of public ownership, Bevin said. Their opponents had nailed to their banner free enterprise and the right of monopolies. He wanted industries to serve the public and not a few monopolies. He regarded privately controlled monopolies as a danger to the state and a positive danger to the community. The idea that cheap power should be based on a reduction of wages was just nonsense. He did not want to see the miners' wages go down. He believed that there was no need for it but he wanted the price of coal to go down and he would try to achieve it by public ownership. It was essential to nationalise electricity the same time as coal. He was in favor of a complete coordinated transport system publicly owned. The Conservative Party was trying to raise a bogy over the question of controls. To suggest that he was responsible for all those restrictions on workmen was not playing the game. The Labor Party stood for control in order to protect the people but they were anxious to get rid of the present restrictions at the earliest possible moment.

NANKING'S PEACE MOVEMENT

Areas Where Order Is Maintained Grows

Editor's Note: The following article was written by Sun Yui-wen who is a prominent journalist in China. Last year he came to Japan as a correspondent of the Central Press Service of China and is at present a member of the editorial staff of the Chinese Telegraph Weekly.

II

On the other hand, we know for certain that this peace movement of the Nanking Government is bearing fruit. That is because we have seen with our own eyes how the peace areas have expanded and are expanding today. This is evidence of the fact that the peace movement is based on justice and the desires of the people; it is evidence of the fact that the movement can not be stopped, no matter how hard the Communists and the war-lords may try. For the National Government of China, therefore, there is only one road: the salvation of China through the restoration of peace. Although the Nanking Government may not be fully capable of bringing out this objective immediately, it can rest assured that with the support of the millions of Chinese who favor the restoration of peace it can not fail in its task.

This peace movement, it should be pointed out, is inseparably connected with the War of Greater East Asia. The Communists and the unscrupulous tuchuns of China are not the only ones delaying the realization of this cherished goal of the Chinese people; we have also to reckon with the Anglo-American countries. Unless, therefore, the Anglo-American influence is liquidated from East Asia, there can be no peace in China—let alone East Asia. This is the reason China, following Japan's declaration of war against Anglo-Americans, announced her determination to share the common destiny of Japan and that, in the following year, she declared war on these enemies of Japan and East Asia. In the task of prosecuting this great war, it is necessary for China to maintain order internally as well as to expand her production of war goods. There may be some who ask why Nanking has decided to take part in the Pacific war when it has yet to bring about full peace in China. But to this question, we can only say that our efforts to bring about the materialization of full peace have not been in vain. To be sure, there are limits to the ability of the National Government. Yet it is the feeling of the National Government that, although the assistance it may render in the war against the Anglo-American countries may only be nominal, yet that determination in itself may be a contributory factor toward the successful consummation of the war. With this in mind, the authorities and people of the Nanking Government are carrying on this two-fold task.

We have yet to see the complete restoration of peace in China and to make some effective contribution to the war of Asia. But we are not losing heart. In accordance with the injunction of the late President of the National Government of China, we are determined to push on the glorious work which he bequeathed to us by exerting greater efforts.

Wang Ching-wei is no more. But he has left behind him millions of peace-loving Chinese. It is these people who will carry on his work. His spirit shall not die. Nor shall the slogan of saving China through the restoration of peace—the cherished ideal of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and President Wang Ching-wei—remain an empty one. Some day it will be realized through the efforts of those of us who still remain to carry on the work.

(End)

Independence Itself

First Gossip: "Does Mrs. Newbride have her own way?"

Second Gossip: "Does she! She writes her own diary a week ahead of time."

Love Is Blind

Missus: "I was a fool when I married you."

Mister: "Maybe so, but I was so infatuated at the time I didn't notice it."